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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LI.

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1875.

No. 2.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED JANUARY 19, 1875.

OBITUARY.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY records with a deep sense of its loss, but with submission to the perfect and mysterious wisdom of Providence, the death during the past year of five Vice Presidents and of two Life Directors, and also of several distinguished friends and benefactors of the cause and of Africa.

THE REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., of New York, who died on the 18th of May, was one of our earliest and most zealous supporters, and since January, 1862, a Vice President of the Society. He was a man of learning and of power, a model of the virtues that adorn the Christian and the Minister, wielding an influence for good that is the fruit of years of unblemished repute and constant well-doing; and closing a long and honored life of usefulness to enjoy, it is believed, the rewards of fidelity to the great Author of all benevolent designs.

In the decease of the Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, of New Jersey, which took place on the 23d of August, the cause of African Colonization lost an efficient friend and an eloquent advocate. Imbibing from early youth the sentiments of his eminent father, the late Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, in reference to our principles and aims, he was ever ready to set forth, in terse yet fluent language, the claims of this organization to the confidence and aid of all classes. While a member of the Senate of New Jersey, he took an active part in securing the passage of a law granting one thousand dollars a year, for five years, to the New Jersey Colonization Society, for the pass-

age and settlement of emigrants in Liberia. He was elected a Vice President of this Society in 1869.

The Rev. THOMAS A. MORRIS, D. D., of Ohio, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who departed this life on the 2d of September, was a veteran soldier of the Cross, and a Christian whose simple piety and great experience gave weight to his opinions. He had been a Vice President of the Society since 1864.

Few men have lived and died in connection with our organization more entitled to a grateful and affectionate remembrance than the Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of New Jersey, who, on the 8th of December, was gathered as a shock of corn, fully ripe, into the Heavenly garner. He was elected a Vice President of the Society in 1871. Of genial manners and stainless integrity, he acted his part nobly and well; and many hearts have felt sorely the void that has been made by his removal from earth.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., of Georgia, was another Vice President, elected in 1838, of whom intelligence is just received that he has been called to his final rest. The character he sustained in the church and community was without a blemish. A superior judgment, ripened under the culture of a protracted and wide experience, was united with a meekness, gentleness, and simplicity, which could not fail to win the confidence and affection of all who knew him. This cause was always dear to his heart, and in his life and in his will he has been a liberal benefactor to the Society.

In the death of the Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D., which occurred on the 24th March, we lost one of our brightest lights and most venerated guides. Receiving a liberal education, he passed from the bar to the pulpit, then to the editorial charge of the "Vermont Chronicle," and the "Boston Recorder," and, since May, 1842, when he was elected Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, until his decease, to the promotion of the great interests of our enterprise. From 1844 to 1871, both years inclusive, he was in attendance on the meetings of the Board of Directors of this Society, except on three occasions only, and then he was prevented by causes beyond his control—appearing first as a Delegate from the Massachusetts Auxiliary, and since December, 1858, as a Life Director. He prepared the "Memorial of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the American Colonization Society," published in 1867, enriching it with an elaborate and instructive paper on the rise and progress of the movement.

He was also active in the formation of "The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia," of which he was chosen Secretary at their first meeting, January 15, 1851. To his wise counsel and judicious energy in this connection are largely due the founding and opening of Liberia College—the first College in Africa. Dr. Tracy ever evinced a pure spirit, magnanimous temper, sterling integrity, strong grasp, and clear views. He wielded the pen of a ready writer, and was untiring and self sacrificing. His name will never die in the recollections of the generations of Liberia.

The Society mourns also the death of EX-PRESIDENT MILLARD FILLMORE, for twenty-two years one of its cherished Life Directors, and who commanded the respect of the nation for the purity of his character and the eminent services which he rendered to his country; of the Rev. JOHN N. McLEOD, D. D., a life-long worker in this and other organizations for the promotion of Christian truth and the alleviation of human woe; and of the Right Rev. JOHN PAYNE, D. D., for thirty-three years a faithful standard-bearer in the missionary work in Liberia.

THE TREASURY.

The balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1874, was \$233.49. The receipts for the succeeding twelve months have been: From donations, \$7,758.42; from legacies, \$1,237.85; and from all other sources—including a loan of, \$5,500—\$11,253.01; making the resources of the year \$20,482.77. Of this sum \$19,800.25 has been paid, leaving a balance of \$682.52.

The receipts have been less by \$20,352.94 than in the previous year, caused largely by the decreased income from legacies and by the continued financial depression. Our straightened monetary condition occurs at a time when duty and every indication calls for advancement on every hand. We can only make known the exigency to the patrons of the cause, and await their signal, by word and deed, that the work "go forward."

ANNUAL EXPEDITION.

The barque "Jasper," which was announced in our last Report to have sailed with a company of emigrants, arrived at Monrovia, after a pleasant passage of forty-four days. One of the emigrants by her, the Rev. Peter Wright, was received into membership by the Liberia

Conference of the Methodist E. Church, at its regular session in January, and appointed to Arthington.

The annual expedition of the Society was dispatched in the barque "Thomas Pope," which sailed from New York, on Saturday, October 31. It consisted of twenty-seven persons, of whom twenty-two were from North Carolina, two from South Carolina, two from Tennessee, and one from Pennsylvania. Two were less than two years of age, nine were between two and twenty-one, and sixteen were twenty-one years old and upwards. Ten were reported as communicants in good standing in Methodist and Baptist churches. Of the adult males, five were farmers, and one each a blacksmith, shingle-maker, carpenter and common-school teacher. Twenty-two are to settle at Brewerville, three at Arthington, and two at Edina. This is a much smaller number than had applied to go and we desired to send, but we had not the means to pay their expenses.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the last fifty-four years. Those sent in 1874 make the number colonized since the war to be three thousand and eighty-seven, and a total from the beginning of fifteen thousand and seventy-five, exclusive of five thousand seven hundred and twenty-two re-captured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of twenty thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

This sending of emigrants to Liberia is objected to for one or more of the following reasons, viz: 1. The colored people are needed here for their labor, their votes, and their own improvement by association with those of superior culture. 2. Their interest will be better subserved in America than in Africa.

Granting that the labor and votes of the colored people may be usefully employed in this country, and admitting that proper association with the more educated whites would be of benefit to them, yet it is claimed that the few comparatively taken to Africa by the Society, even if the hundreds were increased to as many thousands, may bestow their labor and suffrages there to far more advantage for the benefit of that continent and the race than they could by remaining here. As to their own improvement, the history of those who have removed to Liberia furnishes many bright examples of intellectual and moral advancement.

The second objection is equally disproved by the facts in the case. Such is the fertility of that country, and such its salubrity for the colored people, that if those who go do not succeed as to material prosperity, and succeed upon a somewhat large scale, it is their own fault. Many who have gone to Liberia have risen to affluence, and the great majority of them are in better circumstances than the mass of their brethren in the United States.

But the important fact is in the increasing strength this emigration must give to Liberia, for all who go are to some extent imbued with the spirit of American civilization, and among them are not a few who are educated and capable of taking an active part in any pursuit. The Society sends Christian families and even organized churches with their pastors, who, soon established on the ground, can sustain themselves. Through their influence, churches, school-houses, and dwellings for homes are made to rise in the midst of the benighted heathen tribes, and the natives become civilized and Christianized.

APPLICATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Large numbers of the people of color continue to make inquiry touching the condition and prospects of Liberia, and to prefer applications for passage to that Republic. Their governing motives and expectations are given in the following voluntary and spontaneous letters written by themselves, and received at the Society's office within the last two months, viz:

“PLYMOUTH, N. C., *November 7, 1874.*

“I am still strong in my determination to go to Liberia. I am trying to get ready to leave November 1, 1875. God being our helper, myself and family will go then. There are a good many of my church members wanting to go with me. I feel that I might do a little good among my people there. We have not money to pay our way.

ANDREW CARTWRIGHT.”

“NEW ORLEANS, *November 23, 1874.*

“I have long wanted to go to Liberia. We are five in family. We have good health. I know how to work. I have been preaching since 1853, and have had some experience as a teacher in the public schools of this State. I think I could do much to aid in civilizing and Christianizing our race in that part of the world. I have the names of several families wanting to go. I own one hundred and

sixty acres of land in this State, but a black man cannot get anything for his property if it is known that he intends to leave here.

CHARLES W. BRYANT."

"GREENVILLE, ALA., *November 30, 1874.*

"There are some twenty to thirty families, making from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons, in this place and vicinity, who desire to embark for Liberia by the first opportunity. Some of them own a little property, but such is the financial condition of this region, they are not likely to get anything for it; and besides that the whites are so much opposed to the colored people going to Liberia that it is very hard for them to get away at all.

HENRY RUSSELL."

"HOMER, LA., *December 4, 1874.*

"The influence of African Colonization is at last being deeply felt here by the people of color, and I am glad to tell you that myself and many of my friends are expecting to remove to Liberia. I think it proper to give you a list of a few of their names, viz: Rev. Stokes Steele, an able minister, who would be a blessing to Africa; Mr. Arthur Daniels, a school teacher; myself, also a school teacher; my brother, a farmer; and many others with their families. All of those whose names I have mentioned are out of debt, and are members of the Methodist E. Church. They will be able to pay their expenses to the port of embarkation, and some to assist themselves from that place.

GEORGE LEWIS."

"COLUMBUS, MISS., *December 5, 1874.*

"I am directed to communicate with such Societies as I am aware of for the purpose of eliciting information concerning emigration to foreign lands. I respectfully address this letter to you for such information as may be in your possession relative to Liberia. It is represented that four hundred families of color, most of whom are freeholders, are anxious to remove to some other country. Some correspondence has been had with an Association whose object is to encourage emigration to Mexico; but they wish information from other sources, so that they may select the most inviting field.

M. W. MOORE."

"SPARTA, ALA., *December 21, 1874.*

"It is reported that the American Colonization Society expects to take a company of colored people from Alabama to Liberia, in

May, 1875. If it is true, you will please let me know, for there is a vast number in this vicinity that wish to go. Please write immediately, and give me full particulars in regard to when and where your ship will start from, and as to what way those desiring to go should be prepared for travelling.

L. D. CUNNINGHAM."

"EVERGREEN, ALA., *December 29, 1874.*

"I have fully made up my mind to go to Liberia, with the aid of the Colonization Society. I am teaching an intermediate school in this county. I hear a great many saying they want to go there. But we do not know how or when to start. I have a wife and two children, aged eleven and five. I am a member of the Baptist Church. I think that next fall will best suit us to start, and many are making preparations to farm the coming year until then.

ANTHONY R. DAVISON."

To the foregoing it seems proper to add a brief extract from an address to the colored people of Georgia, by the Rev. Henry M. Turner, D. D., a prominent and influential divine in the African Methodist E. Church, dated Savannah, November 28, 1874, as follows:

"There is no more doubt in my mind that we have ultimately to return to Africa than there is of the existence of a God; and the sooner we begin to recognize that fact and prepare for it, the better it will be for us as a people. We there have a country unsurpassed in productive and mineral resources, and we have some two hundred millions of our kindred there in moral and spiritual blindness. The four millions of us in this country are at school, learning the doctrines of Christianity and the elements of civil government. And as soon as we are educated sufficiently to assume control of our vast ancestral domain, we will hear the voice of a mysterious Providence, saying, '*Return to the land of your Fathers.*'"

LIBERIA.

Advices from Liberia give evidence of sure progress and increased activity. President Roberts, in his late Annual Message, remarks:—
 "We have great reason for renewed expression of devout gratitude to the giver of all good for His benign protection through the vicissitudes of another year. Our country presents on every side the evidences of that continued favor of Him under whose auspices it has gradually progressed from its earliest infancy. We are happily blessed with

domestic tranquility and all the elements of national prosperity. A kind Providence has favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us at peace with our aboriginal neighbors, and preserved us in the quiet possession of civil and religious liberty. The agricultural development of the country is progressing encouragingly; and the public credit has attained a confidence particularly gratifying. In a word, a gracious Providence has crowned the year with His goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than those of improving, for our own happiness, the blessings bestowed by His hands."

"The law giving a premium on the planting of coffee trees," says the *Era* of Monrovia, "has been highly beneficial to the country and to the farmers. It certainly has acted as a powerful stimulus to industry and profit. A correspondent writes, upon good authority, that 98,000 trees have been reported to the Government as planted during last year. We think we are safe in estimating that 25,000 more trees have been planted and not reported, because many persons have lots which do not reach the maximum number (three thousand) subject to a premium under the law."

The *Era* also states that "the new and splendid bark 'Liberia,' belonging to the firm of Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, of New York, cleared from Monrovia, having a cargo purchased on the Liberian Coast, except 80,000 pounds of ginger, obtained at Sierra Leone. It consisted mainly of 90 tons of cam-wood, 10,000 gallons of palm-oil, 100,000 pounds of ginger, 500 pounds of ivory, and 54,000 pounds of coffee. She had likewise, in part as freight, 105 casks of sugar from Jesse Sharp, 24 casks from R. H. Jackson, 15 casks from S. J. Campbell, and 19 casks from Augustus Washington, the weight of which may be set down at 100,000 pounds net."

The 105 casks mentioned from Jesse Sharp, which are about half of his annual crop of sugar, brought in New York \$6, 101, yielding him, after paying \$1,356 for duty, freight and insurance, a clear profit of \$1,072.

President Roberts, in the message already quoted from, states: "I am gratified in being able to inform the Legislature of the purchase of a small vessel in England, for the use of the Government in maintaining regular communication between the several counties of the Republic, for protecting the revenue, and for enforcing the laws regulating trade and intercourse along our Coast. She is new, seventy-

nine tons burthen, and well adapted to the service for which she is designed."

The British Government kindly provided this vessel, the "Emmy," with a suitable armament to complete her efficiency, and she has arrived out and gone into commission.

Measures have been taken by the Legislature to insure a successful representation of Liberia at the proposed Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Seven thousand dollars has been appropriated for the purpose; and Edward S. Morris, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner to receive exhibits in the United States and to arrange for their display.

"*The Liberia Sunday-School Advocate*" is a monthly paper started at Monrovia, by several citizens likely to make it a power for good throughout West Africa.

Accessions to a number of Churches are reported. November 5, was generally observed as "Thanksgiving Day" in Liberia.

A manifest improvement is stated in the condition of the schools and the general wish of the people, Americo-Liberian and Native, for the acquisition of knowledge. The schools of this Society at Brewerville and Arthington, supported from the income of the Graham Legacy, are reported to comprise three "diligent teachers and 97 pupils," and the latter to be "making a decided advance in learning."

THE REGIONS BEYOND.

Hon. Joseph J. Roberts was inaugurated President of Liberia for his sixth term of two years each, January 5, 1874. In his address on the occasion, he refers to numerous facts of encouragement to himself and the friends of Africa, greatly to his credit as a Christian statesman and ruler. Touching the duty of the Republic to promote the moral and religious interests of the natives, he observes:—

"These people are absolutely to be drawn within the social and political arena of our country—in a word, they are to be properly educated and trained for usefulness as efficient co-workers in the construction of the political fabric now being erected on these shores. * * * A few days ago, I received an interesting letter from a converted chieftain in Grand Bassa, Prince New Joe West, in which he remarks: "I can say with a clear heart that God has changed my hand, that is, from engaging in war, and all my desire now is to serve Him, and to teach my people to do so to the best of my knowledge.

I am perfectly satisfied, and well do I know that God has changed my heart, and I am now, to the best of my ability, preaching Christ to my people."

A deep and wide-spreading desire among the Liberians to open up the country east of the Republic, and to promote the education of the natives, found expression in the enactment by the Senate and House of Representatives, at its last session, "Providing for the appointment of Commissioners, and for extending the boundaries of Liberia at least two hundred miles from the seaboard."

This law provides for a Commissioner and an assistant from each of the four counties on the Coast, namely, Montserrado, Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland, who are to be attended by six baggage-carriers, and to have a sufficient outfit of every kind. Each Commissioner is to proceed in the rear of his county, until the boundary of the Republic is reached. At this point they are to begin to divulge to the natives their errand, namely, the making of treaties with the chieftains to open and keep open highways extending two hundred miles from the Coast, to be travelled without interruption by all persons, for which each chief shall receive from the Republic an annual stipend of fifty dollars. They are also to explain to these native chiefs what articles are most marketable in Liberia: namely, palm-oil, cam-wood, ivory, raw cotton, gum, pepper, dried coffee in the hull, cattle, hides and skins of every description, rice, ground-nuts, and gold, together with all such articles as may be pressed into general use.

These Commissioners are also required to use diligent efforts to make and ratify peace between tribes that may be in a belligerent attitude toward each other. They are to propose an alliance with any of these chieftains, with the privilege of ceding their lands to the Republic, never to be alienated. They are to closely note the physical geography of the country, its temperature, lakes, rivers, mountains &c. They are also to submit to the chiefs the importance of education, and are authorized to agree to pay one-fourth of a teacher's salary for each tribe, if the tribe will pay the other three-fourths, the same not to exceed three hundred dollars per annum. The law further provides for the residence, among each of the tribes to whom roads are so opened, of a Commissioner, who shall, with the consent of the chiefs, guide and stimulate industry, education, and civilization; and it finally provides for the sitting of a representative of each tribe in the Leg-

islature of Liberia, to advise and counsel in all matters respecting their several localities.

Should the provisions of this law be wisely and fully carried out, these opened routes will be avenues for great wealth to flow from the hidden sources of the interior to the Coast, and avenues equally broad for civilization and the Gospel to travel to the nobler tribes of the interior. At the distance of two hundred miles they will have reached the Kong Mountains, and that purer air and more salubrious region of which travellers have so often glowingly spoken.

Mr. Benjamin Anderson, the celebrated explorer of Musardu, with an assistant, has been commissioned and sent out under the provisions of this act.

LIBERIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Government of the United States gave its countenance and assistance, and encouraged in every way, the founding of Liberia. Leading statesmen, such as Monroe, Madison, Marshall, Mercer, Frelinghuysen, Clay, Webster and Lincoln, favored it with their wise counsels and their able advocacy. Since the Independence of Liberia, in 1847, the Governments of Great Britain and France have presented it with vessels of war and military arms and equipments, in order to aid it in the grand work of protecting and developing legitimate commerce, and in promoting civilization on the West Coast of Africa.

Liberia has hoped that the United States Government would not be indifferent to her mission and wants, and that all the moral succor it could render, and all the material support which would be justified by law, would be given her.

The relations of Liberia with the United States are peculiar. They are not of a mere commercial and conventional character. The citizens of that Republic are Americans by birth and training. They are representatives on that vast continent of the ecclesiastical and political institutions of the United States. Liberia has received and taken care of nearly six thousand recaptured Africans, and thus greatly aided the American Government in executing its obligations for the suppression of the slave trade. What more natural than that the daughter Republic should look to its powerful and wealthy parent for assistance, and that it should be given?

Within the past few months there has been witnessed the effort,

almost successful, of an interior African chief to drive an English Colony into the sea. A leading English journal says that, but for the arms of precision and superior military discipline possessed by the British troops, they never could have reached and taken Coomassie. Cape Coast will have to be kept up at great expense. It is understood also that the native tribes on the east of Sierra Leone, who still claim the Peninsula, are only awaiting the withdrawal of the English troops to open hostilities against that settlement.

Liberia, on the other hand, without the patronage of foreign Governments, and with an aboriginal population of over half a million, has been able to keep order, command respect, and promote commercial intercourse.

But the work is increasing upon the Liberians. As they advance inland, where they are coming into contact with untold numbers of their aboriginal brethren, and entering regions whose boundless resources are to be developed, they feel themselves unable fully to cope with the great undertaking. A burden is pressing itself upon them which will tax to the utmost all their energies.

In view of these circumstances, it might well be suggested :

1. That as Liberia is a creation of the American Colonization Society, all the products of Liberia be admitted into the United States free of duty.

2. That the Government of the United States authorize and have executed a thorough exploration of the country east of Liberia, especially with a view to the opening of roads and location of settlements.

3. That the Government of the United States establish or subsidize a line of mail steamships to ply monthly between this country and Liberia. England already has two such lines, affording weekly communication to Liberia and the Coast of Africa, its purpose being to secure and maintain the ascendancy in the African trade—an interest that Americans seem to consider as of but little consequence.

These agencies would be of advantage in opening a new field for American capital and enterprise, and would increase American manufactures and commerce.

AFRICA'S REDEMPTION.

It may properly be asked, what are Americans, as philanthropists and Christians, doing for the elevation and salvation of degraded Africa? Commerce and science have taken the lead of Christianity in opening portions of that Continent, filled with people, interesting

in many respects, but in deep moral debasement, and inciting to immediate civilizing and evangelistic efforts.

Vast districts east of Liberia are found to be rich in mineral resources, while fertile and liberally-watered highlands are capable of sustaining an immense population. The climate is reported as healthy and delightful. In these high and salubrious regions it seems very desirable and important that missions and settlements should be established with as little delay as possible. Does it not appear that God, in His providence, has preserved Liberia with a view to her people carrying the blessings of gospel civilization to the "regions beyond?" What base of operations more suitable from which recruits, trained and furnished, should start on their march inland to do service for the Master?

The cry—"Come over and help us"—has reached the hearts of many of the intelligent and pious people of color of the United States, and some of the number have voluntarily expressed a willingness and readiness to proceed to Liberia, as the heralds of Africa's elevation and redemption.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has undertaken a work to be measured not by years, but by generations—a work which has outlasted the lives of its founders, earliest friends, and its older officers, and which will be imperishable.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Constitution of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society declares in the second article, "The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization."

Our work contemplates the moral elevation of the people of Africa by the instrumentality of men of African descent. Donations will be received for the outfit, passage, and settlement of colored emigrants; for the education of the children of the emigrants and of the aborigines; for the planting of colonies of pious freedmen in the interior of Africa, in the direction of the Niger river, and for the erection of school-houses and houses for religious worship. The desire to become useful in Africa, as teachers and preachers, is extending among the students of Lincoln University and other institutions established for the education of colored youth.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the year 1874.

CR.

Received Donations and Collections	\$7,758 42	Paid Passage and support of Emigrants	\$4,447 65
“ Legacies	1,237 85	“ Interest on Loans	755 71
“ Interest on Investments	2,291 98	“ For Education in Liberia	150 00
“ Rents of Colonization Building	2,144 42	“ Taxes, Insurance and Repairs of Colonization Building	2,728 43
“ Subscriptions to “The African Repository”	185 61	“ Paper and Printing “The African Repository”	1,910 56
“ For Education in Liberia	1,131 00	“ Salary of Cor. Sec., Printing Report and Addresses, Stationery, Postages, &c.	3,730 62
“ Borrowed	5,500 00	“ Salaries of Gen. Sec. and Agents, Travelling Expenses, Expenses of Auxiliary Societies, &c.	6,077 28
Balance on hand, January 1, 1874	20,249 28	Disbursements	19,800 25
	233 49	“ Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1875	682 52
Total	\$20,482 78	Total	\$20,482 77

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the Books with the vouchers for the year 1874, and find the same correct, with a balance of \$682.52.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1875.

ALMON MERWIN,
J. W. CHICKERING. } Committee.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION
SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1875.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., of Newark, N. J. led in prayer.

The Fifty-Eighth Annual Report was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., of New York, and by Eli Jones, Esq., of Maine.

A letter of this date was presented from the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., expressing regret that injuries received yesterday in a fall upon the ice prevented his delivering an address at this time.

The Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., in the Colonization Building.

Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, *January 20, 1875.*

The American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

Almon Merwin and William V. Pettit, Esqs., and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

Mr. Merwin, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report nominating and recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the following named persons as additional Vice Presidents of the Society, viz: Levi Keese, M. D., Massachusetts; Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., Pennsylvania; and Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., New Jersey.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and the nominations ratified, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

PRESIDENT.

1853. Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. |
| 1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware. | 1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Isla'd. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky. | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga. | 1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1872. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Va. |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Pa. | 1872. Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1873. Hon. Charles S. Olden, N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Edmu'd S. Janes, D. D., N. Y. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1874. Eli K. Price, Esq., Pennsylvania. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.
D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Ky. | |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the Third Tuesday in January, 1876, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in such place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1875.*

The Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M, in their Rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the

Chair; and called upon the Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., who led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board; and the unprinted parts of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

Mr. Merwin, Dr. Parker, and Rev. Dr. Craven were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who reported the following named Delegates as appointed by Auxiliary Societies, and also the Directors for Life and Members of the Executive Committee in attendance, viz:

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1875.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Ezekiel P. Walton,* George W. Scott, Esq.* Rev. John K. Converse.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren,* Rev. Dudley C. Haynes.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D.,* Almon Merwin, Esq., Alfred L. Taylor, Esq.*

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

LIFE DIRECTORS PRESENT.—Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Edward Coles, Esq., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRESENT.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, James C. Welling, LD. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and ratified, and the gentlemen named be received accordingly.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the Society.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That in consideration of the diminished income of the Colonization Society, a select Committee be appointed to examine the subject, and to report what changes and reductions, if any, can be advantageously made in conducting the operations of the Society hereafter.

Dr. Lindsly, Messrs. Merwin and Pettit, and Rev. Drs. Steele and Appleton, were appointed the Committee.

The President appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—William V. Pettit, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. John K. Converse, Charles H. Nichols, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes, Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Joseph Henry, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—James C. Welling, LL. D., Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of receipts and disbursements during the year 1874.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society, Statement of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying papers, be accepted; and that so much of them as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet in these Rooms tomorrow, at 12 o'clock M.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Secretaries and Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Pettit, and Rev. Drs. Craven and Steele, were appointed the Committee.

Letters of apology for absence from the meeting were presented from Directors Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., January 5; Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., January 8; Daniel Price, Esq., January 16; and Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., January 18; and from Delegate Alfred L. Taylor, Esq., January 18.

On motion, adjourned.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 20, 1875.*

The Board of Directors met, pursuant to adjournment, President Latrobe in the Chair; and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., led in prayer.

The minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Dr. Parker, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally, recommending that the suggestions of the Annual Report touching the admittance of Liberian products into American ports free of duty, the exploration of the country east of Liberia, and the establishment of a line of steamers to ply monthly between the United States and Western Africa, be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved.

Mr. Pettit, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented their Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved.

Mr. Converse, from the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies beg leave to report: That twenty-five years ago, the American Colonization Society had auxiliaries in nearly all the States in the Union. The rills and rivulets from these sources poured into our treasury, from 1849 to 1870, a yearly average of \$72,722, in connection with legacies; while for the same period of twenty-one years, the average annual expenditures on all its officers and collecting agents was about \$8,000.

But at the close of the war, the current of sympathy was suddenly diverted from the cause of Colonization to what was deemed by many the more important work of assisting and educating the millions set free. All aid from Societies in the South ceased, and many of the auxiliaries in the East and West either disbanded or fell into a state of suspended animation. But there is no cause for despair. Our enterprize is of God. It is unquestionably His own chosen instrument for the redemption of Africa.

Your Committee recommend that an effort be made to organize efficient State or local auxiliaries wherever it is practicable.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented the following Report; which was read, and, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Agencies observe, with concern, that the Society's income during the past year from the vital source of donations and collections, with which Agency work has so much to do, has fallen to the small sum of \$7,758.42, and considerably below any previous year for some time. We are aware that the financial condition of

the country must have had more or less to do with this result; but it is also true that the Agency force last year was smaller than usual. It is a well-recognized fact amongst managers of Societies that efficient agents are indispensable in raising money. We therefore concur in the resolution passed last January, viz: "We earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee to employ whatever instrumentalities they may judge wisest to arouse the public mind in behalf of the work and claims of the Society, and to obtain more enlarged means of carrying it on."

The Committee deem it their duty to say that the result reached by the Executive Committee in their comparison of Agency work done on a salary and a percentage, proves their wisdom in adopting the latter principle, in part or whole, and we advise its continuance.

Mr. Merwin, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the American Colonization Society for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, have performed that duty, and find a corresponding voucher for each charge made on the books, with perfect order and correctness in all the accounts.

Rev. Dr. Craven, from the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted:

The Committee on Emigration, to whom were referred so much of the Annual Report and of the Statement of the Executive Committee as pertain to that subject, respectfully report, as follows:

Whilst your Committee recognize the fact that Colonization is not at the present time popular with the great mass of the intelligent portion of our colored fellow-citizens, it is believed that we are on the eve of a great change in this respect. The first effect of the accord of full citizenship to the colored race, was to depress, in their estimation, the cause we represent. They naturally look forward to an era of social equality in the land of their birth. When it becomes apparent, as it must, that such equality cannot be attained unto, the more enterprising and better educated of the race will seek in Liberia release from a condition of persistent social inferiority. Of this, we have already gratifying indications in the expressed desire of many to remove to the land of their ancestors. In this connection, we call especial attention to the proposal of thirty-six families in Greenville, Alabama, consisting of 141 persons, pledging themselves to pay \$2,600 of the expenses of their emigration.

Your Committee believe that in this crisis of depression it is the duty of the Society to preserve its organization, and to press forward with such energy as is possible, in the expectation that there is before us a period of successful and beneficial effort for the colored race in this country and for Africa, of which our success in the past was but the germ.

As to the subject presented in the Statement of the Executive Committee, of a payment by the emigrants of a portion of their expense, your Committee recommend the

approval of their action. We further recommend, however, that so far as practicable, the requirement of the payment of at least a portion of the expense be the rule of the Society, and that gratuitous transportation be the exception, to be accorded only after careful investigation of the facts. At the same time it should be distinctly understood, that no person physically, mentally, or morally fit to be an emigrant shall be refused aid because of inability to meet the expense.

Your Committee further remark, that they feel it to be important that there should be a careful inspection of those who request aid in whole or in part from the Society. Aged and infirm persons ought not to be carried out at its expense. We recognize the fact that when families are emigrating, it is sometimes proper, in order that the ties of nature be not sundered, that such persons be included. In all such cases, however, the expense must be borne by the persons themselves, or those personally interested in them.

We respectfully submit the following resolutions for adoption :

Resolved, That the action of the Executive Committee in reference to the transportation of emigrants be approved.

Resolved, That so far as practicable emigrants be required to pay at least a portion of the expense of their transportation; the Executive Committee, however, being empowered, in individual cases, when to them it may seem expedient, to defray the entire expense.

Resolved, That there shall be a careful inspection, by an officer appointed for the purpose, of all persons who apply for entire or partial aid; and that such aid shall not be granted to any who by reason of age or infirmity (other than youth) appear to be unfit to become useful citizens of the Republic of Liberia.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Education, in view of the report presented last year, whose suggestions are still before the Executive Committee for consideration, merely call attention to leading facts which seem to impose on the Society the duty of aiding the Liberian Republic to the extent of their authority and ability in the work of education. The history of all successful colonization is, as that of our own land indicates, that education alone can prepare colonists to accomplish their mission. In all colonies, moreover, the means of higher education have been furnished in the main from the mother country, either by public grants or by private munificence. From the origin of Liberia, this necessity has been recognized. The very object of this Society, implied in its name and stated design, has from the first led to an appropriation of funds for the support of teachers. Since its independence, private munificence has furnished a college building and other facilities for education, and the Republic has given its first Chief Executive as the head of the College, and has provided professors whose wise forecast has included in its curriculum the Arabic, the learned language of Africa, and linked itself to the sympathies of the Liberian people, while co-operating in every effort to advance popular education in the public and mission schools.

Two reasons now conspire to direct the attention of this Society to this part of their work. In our country, the thought of the whole American people has centered upon higher education as the demand worthy the grateful offerings of their Centenary Memorial Funds. Again, the tried patrons of the Colonization Society are directing their thoughts more and more to the education of the colored people, whether in this country or in the land of their ancestry, as the great hope of the African race in the rivalry which now inspires men of all nations for progress in material and intellectual civilization. It seems therefore appropriate, as it is constitutionally within their province, that this Society give increased attention to this part of their trust.

Since, now, it is the common impression of the Liberian Government and the Directors of this Society that co-operation between the missionary Societies and the authorities of the Republic, in educational effort, is desirable, your Committee but repeat the suggestion of their last year's report, that the Executive Committee of this Society may with propriety proffer their friendly offices in securing this end.

President Latrobe, Chairman of the Committee appointed January 22, 1873, to procure a Portrait of the late Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley, to be placed in the rooms of the Society, stated the progress made, and the Committee was continued.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Committee on changes and reductions in conducting the operations of the Society, presented and read a report, recommending in salaries and other items a reduction of some \$5,000 in the aggregate; which report was accepted and approved.

Mr. Pettit, Chairman of the Committee on Nomination of the Secretaries and the Executive Committee, reported verbally, and recommended the re-election of the following, viz:

GENERAL SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, Charles H. Nichols, M. D., and James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and ratified, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are due to Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., and to Eli Jones, Esq., for their able and excellent addresses delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for deposit in the archives of the Society.

Resolved, That our thanks be given the Pastor and the Session and Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, for its use last evening for the Anniversary Meeting of the Society.

On motion of Dr. Mason, it was

Resolved, That the question of holding an annual or other meetings elsewhere than in Washington be referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet in these rooms on the third Tuesday in January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M.

The minutes of the session of to-day were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Mr. Converse, and then adjourned.

EMIGRANTS SENT BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1820.....	86	1834.....	127	1848.....	441	1862.....	65
1821.....	33	1835.....	146	1849.....	422	1863.....	26
1822.....	37	1836.....	234	1850.....	505	1864.....	23
1823.....	65	1837.....	138	1851.....	676	1865.....	527
1824.....	103	1838.....	109	1852.....	630	1866.....	621
1825.....	66	1839.....	47	1853.....	783	1867.....	633
1826.....	182	1840.....	115	1854.....	553	1868.....	453
1827.....	222	1841.....	85	1855.....	207	1869.....	160
1828.....	163	1842.....	248	1856.....	538	1870.....	196
1829.....	205	1843.....	85	1857.....	370	1871.....	247
1830.....	259	1844.....	170	1858.....	167	1872.....	150
1831.....	421	1845.....	187	1859.....	248	1873.....	73
1832.....	796	1846.....	89	1860.....	316	1874.....	27
1833.....	270	1847.....	51	1861.....	55		
Total.....							13,848
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia.....							1,227
Total.....							15,075

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,797, to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

STATES WHICH HAVE FURNISHED EMIGRANTS.

	No.		No.		No.
Massachusetts.....	63	North Carolina.....	1,715	Indiana.....	83
Rhode Island.....	36	South Carolina.....	1,232	Illinois.....	65
Connecticut.....	57	Georgia.....	2,164	Missouri.....	83
New York.....	295	Florida.....	11	Michigan.....	1
New Jersey.....	77	Alabama.....	156	Iowa.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	370	Mississippi.....	593	Wisconsin.....	7
Delaware.....	9	Louisiana.....	309	Texas.....	17
Maryland.....	581	Tennessee.....	992	Indian Territory.....	9
District of Columbia.....	110	Kentucky.....	677	Barbados.....	346
Virginia.....	3,739	Ohio.....	56		
Total.....					13,848
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia.....					1,227
Total.....					15,075

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,797, to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table shows the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society:

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1839.....	\$51,498 36	1857.....	\$97,384 84
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1840.....	56,985 62	1858.....	61,820 19
1823.....	4,758 22	1841.....	42,443 68	1859.....	160,303 23
1824.....	4,379 89	1842.....	32,898 88	1860.....	104,546 92
1825.....	10,125 85	1843.....	36,093 94	1861.....	75,470 74
1826.....	14,779 24	1844.....	33,640 39	1862.....	46,208 46
1827.....	13,294 94	1845.....	56,458 60	1863.....	50,900 36
1828.....	13,458 17	1846.....	39,900 03	1864.....	79,454 70
1829.....	20,295 61	1847.....	29,472 84	1865.....	23,633 37
1830.....	26,683 41	1848.....	49,845 91	1866.....	59,375 14
1831.....	32,101 58	1849.....	50,332 84	1867.....	53,190 48
1832.....	43,065 08	1850.....	64,973 71	1868.....	49,959 52
1833.....	37,242 46	1851.....	97,443 77	1869.....	62,269 78
1834.....	22,984 30	1852.....	86,775 74	1870.....	28,372 32
1835.....	36,661 49	1853.....	82,458 25	1871.....	29,348 80
1836.....	33,096 88	1854.....	65,433 93	1872.....	33,337 22
1837.....	25,558 14	1855.....	55,276 89	1873.....	33,335 71
1838.....	10,947 41	1856.....	81,384 41	1874.....	14,749 28
Total.....					2,448,070 88
The Maryland State Colonization Society, since its organization, received.....					309,759 33
The New York State Society and Pennsylvania Society, during their independent condition, received.....					95,640 00
The Mississippi Society, during its independent operations, received.....					12,000 00
Making a total to January 1, 1875.....					\$2,865,470 21

OUR CONDITION AND WANTS.

The effect of a financial depression, such as the country is still passing through, is more disastrous to a Society like this than to some others. This is so for several reasons. If the liberal have less to give to the cause of Christian benevolence, they are very likely not to give in diminished proportions to all, but to patronize those societies which have the widest reach and most commanding influence, and pass by the smaller organizations. But a more important point in connection with the Colonization Society is this: while its receipts are diminished sadly by a money pressure in the community, its work is really increased. There has been since the war not only more applicants for establishment in Liberia than the Society had the means to send; but during the past few months its aid has been sought by larger numbers than ever before, some of whom perhaps would not have done so in times of business activity and financial plenty.

It is represented that many of the applicants are educated to a cer-

tain extent, a goodly number are artizans or persons of skilled labor, and not a few desire to bear Christian civilization to the continent of their ancestors. Hundreds of them offer to contribute a fair proportion of the cost of passage to and their settlement in Liberia. But our treasury is depleted, and it is judged best not to contract a debt. We ask our friends for larger resources to carry forward this cause properly.

OFFERS TO CONTRIBUTE.

During the past ten years, the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has been constantly pressed by thousands of spontaneously moved applicants for establishment in Liberia, and now some of them seem to be able and willing to help it to send and settle them there. The Society received in January last the names of fifty-two families at Sparta, Ala., comprising 397 persons, proposing to give some \$3,500 toward the expenses of their removal in the coming spring; and also the names of thirty-six families at Greenville, Ala., including 141 persons, pledging themselves to furnish \$2,600 of the cost of their passage next fall.

Hitherto emigration to Liberia has been exclusively a charitable work. But as the colored people gain intelligence and earn money, the most desirable will be those thrifty ones who can and will gladly contribute as much as they are able toward the expense of their passage to and settlement in Liberia.

We lay these facts before those who sympathize with the colored people in their needy and trying condition, and we earnestly entreat them to aid us promptly and liberally.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Whatever imperfections may pertain to the new civilization of Liberia, it gives assurance of a capacity in the African race, that, under proper guidance and development, promises to realize the highest anticipations. The Annual Message of President Roberts, which bears date December 10, 1874, not only proves this, but it affords reliable information concerning Liberian affairs which cannot but be interesting to enlightened Americans. The Message states, "that the duties on imports and exports for the past fiscal year exceed the amount of the previous year by several thousand dollars, and there has been a small increase of the whole revenue of the country." Explorations

east of the Republic were in progress, and the "annexation of a fine territory in the Pessey country," and the "cession of the entire tract of land lying between Grand Bassa county and the Pessey country, the chiefs and people incorporating themselves with the citizens of Liberia," are mentioned. Referring to the steps taken to have the Republic represented at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, the President remarks: "I cannot too earnestly press upon our fellow-citizens the propriety of a hearty co-operation with the Commissioner in the collection of such articles as will do credit to the industry of the people, and present a fair exhibit of the products of our country." Touching the relations of Liberia to the natives, President Roberts says, "I am aware that the improvement of our aboriginal population, and the native tribes around us, is always an object of deep interest to the Legislature; and I regard your present session a most favorable opportunity for measures tending to this end. For the first time in the history of the Republic you have associated with you in your legislative deliberations native chiefs from the several parts of the country. These chiefs have been selected for their intelligence and influence; and I doubt not will be able, by their counsel and advice, to render important assistance in whatever measures you may deem proper to adopt for the elevation and improvement of the people."

The barque *Thomas Pope*, with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society, arrived at Monrovia, December 13, "all well."

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The *Boston Daily News* says: It will be seen by a notice of a meeting held in Boston, which we publish below, that some 10,000—chiefly freedmen of the South—more than the Colonization Society have been able to send to Liberia, have applied for homes there. It seems also that the Society has given homes there to 3,087 since the war. On the other hand, Liberia, in Africa, whither the Society sends its emigrants, is in a prosperous condition, having now a population of six hundred thousand. Even the College there, which has been chiefly cared for by Boston merchants and scholars, is taking high ground. What if benighted Africa should, after all, be indebted to Americans for its elevation? God's prerogative is to bring good out of evil, and He can make our freedmen valuable in His work there, and seems to be moving them to it. In the meantime, such of them as choose to go there receive twenty-five acres of land, and some attain

to good homes. It is claimed that an industrious and moral adult emigrant is worth to any country sixteen hundred dollars, so that we may return to Africa some good for the evil we have done her in our former system of slavery.

At the regular meeting of the Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society to-day, at the office of the President, Judge G. Washington Warren, who was in the chair, the Rev. Mr. Haynes, District Secretary of the American Colonization Society, reported that in all respects, save the want of sufficient funds to meet the increasing applications for homes in Liberia, the Society was in a prosperous condition.

It has enabled since the war 3,087 persons, chiefly freedmen, to emigrate to Liberia, and obtain there comfortable employment and homes of their own; total, in fifty-four years, 20,797, including 5,722 recaptured Africans which it aided the United States Government to return.

The applicants for homes in Liberia since the war have been about ten thousand more than the Society has been able to send. Though the applicants are chiefly freedmen from the South, there have been some from other States, and, amongst the latest, parties from Massachusetts, from which State quite a number have gone.

As to Liberia, the Christian Republic in Africa, on which our efforts have been concentrated and must continue to be, there is ample evidence that it is fairly a success. The Government and people are enjoying a good degree of prosperity, and the churches and educational and commercial influences are all that could be expected and much more ample than is generally supposed. Recently a new impulse has been given to efforts to advance the influence of Liberia into the interior, and the evidence is ample that, as we have always claimed, the Republic is to be the chief means of Africa's elevation.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the American Colonization Society and in the work in which we are engaged, and that we deem the desire of so many of our colored fellow-citizens to emigrate to the fatherland additional motive for the furtherance of the work.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the prosperity of the Republic of Liberia, and in the increasing evidence that it is a prime instrumentality in the civilization of Africa, and that we believe its Government and people entitled to our respect and co-operation.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, President.

JAMES C. BRAMAN, Secretary.

BOSTON, *January 6, 1875.*

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Scarcely a year has passed since the AFRICAN REPOSITORY became the property of the American Colonization Society, that it has not cost the treasury several hundred dollars over the receipts for subscriptions. The financial condition of the country made the last year exceptionally heavy in this respect; and since the first of January, the postage on each copy sent having to be paid by the Society, adds to the burden.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society regard the REPOSITORY as an important medium of communication with its friends, giving them, as it has done for fifty years, an acknowledgment of their gifts, and an account of the work accomplished through their benefactions. Under these circumstances, and in carrying into execution a reduction of expenses as far as possible, the REPOSITORY will be published quarterly—in January, April, July, and October—until further notice, instead of monthly, as heretofore.

In accordance with the notice given in previous numbers, the revision of the mailing list of the REPOSITORY has been commenced, and we are the more convinced that many copies fail to reach their destination, because of the removal or decease of those to whom they are sent.

1. Every pastor or life member who is entitled to the REPOSITORY and fails to receive it, is specially requested to communicate with us by letter or postal card.

2. The friends of African Colonization are also invited to obtain subscribers to the REPOSITORY, and thus secure a wider circulation for the information about the Society and Liberia which its pages contain.

[FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.]

LIVINGSTONE.

That man with purpose, great, and grand, and glorious,
 A weeping world has sung his funeral hymn;
 Cut off with work unfinished—but victorious—
 No failures, no defeats, his laurels dim;
 For all within man's compass he completed,
 Did more than man before had dared to do;
 Then, "Conqueror," by the universe he's greeted,
 With help of God, who did all man could do;—

Who lived and suffered years of toil and danger,
 Who knew no home, no country, for thy sake,
 Oh Afric! Through thy thickest dark a ranger,
 Through jungle, reedy marsh, and tangled brake,
 To rescue thee from thralldom, and from error,
 He knew no fear. For his soul, true and brave,
 Death in Illala's hut possessed no terror,
 Or, in thy desert sands, a foreign grave.

And, when his master him did call "up higher,"
 While heaven rejoiced, two worlds their sorrows blent:
 Sad Africa, who saw her friend expire,
 When in her cause life's energy was spent;
 And Europe, who his boyhood brave had nourished,
 But yielded him, in manhood's palmy power,
 To the great human cause he loved and cherished—
 Both claimed his fame, their heritage and dower.

When heart and flesh yielded, in long endurance,
 When strength and sinews failed, at last, at last,
 Then did this man leave to the world assurance,
 His name and fame not with his breath had passed,
 But would go sounding down the eternal ages,
 Not with the hero-warrior's trumpet sound,
 But, sweet as music, that the storm assuages
 In some poor tempest-tost one, bleeding, bound.

Ah! his *Io triumphé* was not blended
 With hapless widows' wails and orphans' moans,
 And his triumphal car was not attended
 With any trophy cruel warfare owns;
 But, high uprose the jubilate glorious
 For him, who'd gained his rest and his reward,
 While sweet the seraphim chimed in symphonious,
 And all that was within us, praised the Lord.

No more for him shall flow Marava's river ;
 No more for him shall bloom the stately palm ;
 But, oh, he's gone forever, and forever,
 To Heaven's eternal blessedness and calm !
 No more, no more, for him, doubt and suspicion ;
 No more shall any evil call his good ;
 No more, no more, his glorious life-mission
 Be misinterpreted, misunderstood.

No! for the patient, toiling, long-enduring,
 Has gained his recompense and his reward,
 For all his toil received the sweet assuring,
 That, even in all he did, he *pleased the Lord!* "
 Ah, without this, what were the world's ovation—
 What, even in glorious Westminster, a grave—
 Without his Heavenly Master's approbation?—
 All but as empty bubble on the wave!—

Aye, even as the evanescent bubble,
 The fleeting snow-flake or the thistle-down.
 No, no ; for all his life of toil and trouble,
 Poor recompense a passing world's renown !
 But, his exceeding great reward, more precious
 Than all the plaudits from the world e'er won,
 Came, came, at last, when from his Master, gracious,
 He heard the words—the blessed words—" Well done ! "

MRS. MARTIN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 1875.

A WIDE, WIDE FIELD.

Dr. Schweinfurth says that the largest people in the world, the Bari, are in Africa, near the equator. Here, also, the smallest people, the pignies, are found. The people are finely formed, active and supple. The women do the work, and are straight and strong. The central belt of Africa is very fertile, producing coffee, spices, and tropical fruits. Ivory, diamonds, and gold are to be found. Rare animals and birds are here in abundance. Madagascar has, during the past year, experienced a wonderful revival, thousands being converted. Seventy-five millions in Central Africa have never heard of the Saviour of men. England spends three hundred thousand dollars and America eighty thousand dollars yearly for African missions. The English, Americans, and others, have missions on the Western Coast, which have twenty thousand children in the schools, and twenty thousand Church members—not a single missionary eighty-five miles from the Coast.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—On Friday, the 8th of January, Rev'ds W. J. David and W. W. Colley, missionaries of the Foreign Board of Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention, sailed from New York in the bark *Liberia* for Monrovia, Africa. On the Sunday night previous a missionary meeting, to bid them farewell, was held in the Tabernacle Baptist Church of New York City. The missionaries and others addressed the meeting, which was one of deep interest. The missionaries embarked with cheerful hearts and hopeful views with regard to their future work.

DR. GERHARD ROLFE'S NEW WORK, *Quer durch Africa*, true to its title, says the *Academy*, carries its readers straight through Africa, from one ocean to the other. Since the death of Livingstone this traveller has ranked as the only explorer who has traversed the African continent from Coast to Coast.

LAKE TANGANYIKA OUTLET.—A telegram from Aden has been received at the Foreign Office announcing that Lieut. Cameron has sailed round the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, and discovered an outlet, which he believes to be the Congo. He writes in excellent spirits.—*London News*.

SOUTH-EASTERN AFRICA.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society a paper was read by Captain Elton, giving an account of the country between Dares-Salam and Kilwa, which he had traversed for the purpose of freeing slaves held by British Indian subjects, under the treaty of June, 1873, with the Sultan of Zanzibar. Major Erskine read a paper written by his son, Mr. St. Vincent Erskine, who has made four expeditions into South-Eastern Africa at his own expense, "On a Journey to Umzila, in the Zambesi District." Certain analogies in the names of the district led the major to think that this country is identical with that of the Queen of Sheba, and there seems little doubt that it is rich in gold.

CAN THE ETHIOPIAN CHANGE?—When a Hottentot, whom civilized nations sneered at as not belonging to the human race, was asked by a military officer what the missionaries had done for them, he replied: "When they came among us we had no other clothing than filthy sheep-skins, now we are dressed in English manufactures. We had no written language, now we can read the Bible, or get it read to us. We were without religion, now we worship God with our families. Then we had no idea of morals, now we are faithful. We were given up to profligacy and drunkenness, now industry and sobriety prevail among us. We had no property, now the Hottentots of this place have fifty wagons and a great many cattle."

RAILWAY FROM CAIRO TO KHARTOUM.—The Egyptian Government has decided to construct the Soudan Railway, and instructions have been received by Mr. John Fowler, the eminent engineer, to that effect. The first section to be made is about 350 kilometres, (230 miles,) and the execution of the work is to be spread over five years. The total cost will be £1,400,000. Mr. Fowler has instructions not to exceed from £200,000 to £300,000 in any one year. The revenue derived by the Government from the Soudan districts is to be especially applied to this work. The amount of goods exported from the Soudan districts to Lower Egypt increased last year to £1,500,000, and the imports have also been considerable.—*London African Times*.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the month of January, 1875.

MAINE.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Bangor—Dr. T. U. Coc.....	5 00	Philadelphia—Edward Coles, Esq.....	50 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		VIRGINIA.	
Bristol—S. Cavis, \$10; Mrs. A. Cavis, A friend, ea. \$5.....	20 00	Alexandriu—Mrs. Wm. B. Blackford...	2 00
MASSACHUSETTS.		GEORGIA.	
Haward—Mrs. M. B. Blanchard.....	100 00	Angusta—Legacy of Robert Campbell, Esq., by Joseph S. Bean, Executor.....	1,000 00
Boston—J. Huntington Wolcott, \$20; Hon. Benj. F. Thomas, H. G. Chase, Esq., Mrs. E. B. Bigelow, ea. \$10; J. W. Blake, Benj. Thaxter, ea. \$5.....	60 00		
Templeton—Mrs. Maria P. Sabin.....	5 10		
	165 10		
RHODE ISLAND.		AFRICAN REPOSITORY.	
Little Compton—Isaac B. Richmond....	5 00	Maine \$25.25; New Hampshire \$11.62; Vermont \$11.10; Massachusetts \$7.95; Rhode Island \$3.00; Connecticut \$1.20; New York \$2.10; New Jersey \$1.00; Pennsylvania \$2.25; Louisiana 50 cts.; Tennessee \$1.10; Ohio \$1.00; Indiana \$1 10.....	69 17
CONNECTICUT.		RECAPITULATION.	
New Haven—R. S. Fellowes.....	30 00	Donations.....	279 10
NEW JERSEY.		Legacy.....	1000 00
Mount Holly—Miss J. S. Ware.....	2 00	African Repository.....	69 17
		Rents.....	123 08
		Total Receipts in January.....	\$1,471 35

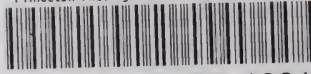
During the month of February, 1875.

MASSACHUSETTS.		MIDDLETOWN—Mrs. Walcott Huntington, \$20; Mrs. E. A. Russell, \$10; Mrs. Samuel Russell, Mrs. S. L. Whittelsey, ea. \$5; Mrs. Dr. Woodward, \$2; C. Bacon, \$1.....	
Boston—John A. Burnham, \$50; Amos A. Lawrence, Geo. H. Kuhn, ea. \$25; Isaac H. Cary, J. P. Melledge, Peter Butler, ea. \$10; J. W. Converse, \$5....	135 00		43 00
Charlestown—Edward Lawrence, F. F. Sawyer, James Hunnewell, Wm. Car- lton, ea. \$10; Prentiss Sargent, S. Pren- tiss Hill, Geo. Hyde, R. Frothingham, ea. \$5.....	60 00	Wethersfield—Hon. James T. Pratt.....	10 00
Beverly—Washington St. Cong. Ch.....	7 45	Newtown—Mrs. Sarah Baldwin.....	10 00
	202 45		280 00
CONNECTICUT.		NEW YORK.	
Hartford—James B. Hosmer, Rev. Dr. W. W. Turner, Mrs. Tertius Wads- worth, ea. \$25; George Beach, \$15; Charles Seymour, Rowland Mather, James Goodwin, C. M. Pond, ea. \$10; S. S. Ward, E. B. Watkinson, Mem- ber of Trinity Ch., ea. \$5; Prof. W. Thompson, \$4; J. C. Walkley, \$3; Dr. Preston, \$1.....	153 00	New York City—Mrs. Mary L. Sheafe, \$50; I. W. Phelps, \$20; Miss M. J. Oothout, Wm. Walker, H. S. McIl- vaine, ea. \$10.....	100 00
New Haven—Sam. Brace, O. B. North, N. Peck, Henry White, Misses Gerry, Mrs. M. H. Robertson, ea. \$10; Dr. E. N. Bishop, \$4.....	64 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY.	
		Maine \$2.50; New Hampshire \$11.00; Vermont \$12.00; Connecticut 50 cts.; Louisiana \$2.12.....	28 12
		RECAPITULATION.	
		Donations.....	582 45
		African Repository.....	28 12
		Rents and interest.....	451 83
		In trust for Schools in Liberia.....	490 50
		Total Receipts in February....	\$1,252 50

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